

The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

17 Copies of this News in wrappers can be had at the office.

Notice.

No paper will be issued from this office until Saturday, June 20th. After that time, this News will be issued regularly every Saturday morning.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Mr. Morris, of the M. E. Church North, will preach in the Hotel at Emporia, on to-morrow, (Sabbath) the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

Also at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place, preaching by the Rev. Mr. MEADER, of the Baptist denomination.

Citizen's Guards.

A Free State military organization under the above title was commenced by the citizens of Emporia and vicinity, on Monday afternoon, at the close of the polls. A number of persons were enrolled and a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. LAMAR, LEONARD, and LAMAR, were appointed to draft a constitution, and report at the next meeting, to be held at Emporia, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., when all members and others wishing to join are requested to attend.

Emporia.

Emporia is situated between the Neosho and Cottonwood creeks, six miles above their junction. The streams at this point are about four miles apart. The town site is on an elevation, about one hundred feet above the water level of either stream. To the south-east the land slopes gently to the junction. To the west it gradually rises for a distance of several miles. On the North and South are large bodies of the finest timber, along the Neosho and Cottonwood, while the various smaller streams emptying into them near this point, all well timbered, serve to make it one of the best timbered regions in Kansas. The valleys of the Neosho and Cottonwood, and their tributaries, are acknowledged by all to be equal if not superior, as a farming district, to any in Kansas. Coal and building stone are found here in abundance.

Emporia was located in March last. About the first of April, the erection of a large Hotel was commenced by the town company, which has just been completed. A commodious Store House has just been erected and filled with goods, and another is in process of erection. A large saw and grist mill, with both and shingle machines attached, is about being put up on the town site. Another large saw mill is in process of construction on half a mile distant. There is at present one saw mill in operation near the junction, six miles distant, which has furnished the lumber used in the erection of the buildings now on the town site. There is also another saw mill, eight miles above on the Cottonwood, which is in operation.

No intoxicating drinks are allowed to be sold on the town site. The two following features we copy from the contract of the proprietors:

"The parties bind themselves to each other, that in every sale or donation of any portion of the land which may be selected or located for a town site, they will sign no deed of sale, release, gift, grant or lease to the same, without a provision in such deed of sale, release, gift, grant, or lease, that the lessee shall not make, store, sell, or give away, to be used as a beverage, any malt or spirituous liquors on such premises so sold or conveyed, and that any violation of such provisions shall be a forfeiture of all the rights which such purchaser, donee, grantee, or tenant shall have acquired to said premises."

"And the said parties further agree that they will also prohibit in all deeds and conveyances, as above, and bind purchasers to extend the same provisions to their assignees, that no houses shall be allowed to be occupied for gambling purposes on any of the lots of said town; and any gambling, money, or otherwise, by which anything shall be lost or won, on said premises, with the knowledge and counsel of the purchaser, shall be a forfeiture of all the rights which said purchaser, donee, grantee, or tenant shall have acquired to said premises."

The lots are one hundred and thirty feet deep and fifty feet front, excepting on the front streets, where they are but twenty-five feet front. The principal streets are one hundred feet broad—the others eighty.

Building is progressing as fast as the supply of lumber will admit, and as soon the mills now being constructed are put into operation, the progress will be much greater. Several stone buildings have been contracted for, to be built this summer. The country around here is fast filling up with an energetic, industrious and intelligent population, who will develop the rich resources of this fertile region, and make it the centre of wealth and intelligence.

Shall we Celebrate the Glorious Fourth?

It has been suggested to us by several persons in this neighborhood, that it would be quite proper, and productive of much good, to have some kind of a celebration at Emporia, on the Fourth of July next. We think the suggestion a good one, for many reasons. Nearly all the new comers, and many old ones, too, in the neighborhood, are unacquainted with each other, and a meeting of the kind proposed would bring all the people together, and give them a chance to become acquainted. The planting season will then be over, and we are sure that there is not a farmer in the length or breadth of the Neosho valley but would willingly spare one day to celebrate the anniversary of his country's independence, and have a chat with his neighbors. Of course, all who have them, would be expected to bring their wives and daughters along with them to enliven the occasion with their presence. The presence of woman is indispensable on such occasions.

Such a gathering would be productive of much good feeling, and disseminate a large amount of information.

The invitation should be freely extended to all the neighboring towns and neighborhoods. The larger the gathering the better.

If it is generally desired to have such a celebration, some steps should be taken towards it immediately. Committees should be appointed, whose duties it should be to arrange all matters pertaining to it, invite speakers, &c. We are quite certain that able and interesting speakers could be secured to attend and address the meeting.

To further the project, we suggest that a meeting be held at Emporia, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., to arrange a plan for the celebration, appoint Committees, and make such other arrangements as may be thought necessary.

N. B.—Since writing the above, a meeting of the citizens has been held; portions of Committees were appointed, and the balance deferred until the next meeting, on the day above specified.

As will be seen by their advertisement, in another column, Messrs. PARHAM & PHILIPS will soon have their large saw mill in operation.

This will be a valuable acquisition not only to Emporia but to all the surrounding neighborhood. The proprietors of this mill are prompt and energetic men, of the right stamp for this progressive age and country. Success attend them.

Election of Representatives.

In accordance with the Proclamation of Gov. Robinson, an election was held at Emporia, on Monday, the 4th inst., to elect a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of a former member from this (the 6th) District. The candidates were C. F. W. LEONARD and G. D. HUMPHREY, the former of whom was elected by a majority of six votes. When the result was announced, three cheers were given for the successful candidate and "Free Kansas." Both the candidates are good men, and either would serve the cause of Freedom equally well with the other. Mr. Leonard, lately of Plymouth, Mass., is a Polish exile, who has lately come to Kansas, and who feels a deep interest in the struggle going on here. He is a man of intelligence and worth, and will do good service in the Free State cause.

After the polls were closed, a meeting was held, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, A certain body of men calling themselves the Legislature of Kansas, have usurped the governing power in this Territory, which power rightfully belongs alone to the people; and WHEREAS, The aforesaid body of men have promulgated a series of enactments more barbarous and tyrannical than have ever before disgraced a page in the world's history; and have attempted to enforce them under the name of law; therefore, We, the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Kansas known as the "Sixth Representative District," do hereby most solemnly declare and

Resolve, let that we now, as heretofore, do entirely ignore the legal existence of said Legislature, and utterly repudiate its vile enactments.

Resolved, 3d, That we are, ever here, and still wish to remain law-abiding citizens; but we feel that we should not deserve the precious boon of Liberty our fathers left us, should we obey such of the enactments of these libels upon the name of law, and will, if necessary, resist their execution, even unto the bitter end.

WHEREAS, We are now without laws, organization, officers, or government, by which to regulate our business transactions, and with which to prevent crime and punish offenders; therefore, We, the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Kansas known as the "Sixth Representative District," do hereby most solemnly declare and

Resolve, 4th, That we earnestly recommend to the State Legislature, at its approaching session, to enact such laws as may be necessary for the government of this Territory, believing as we do, that in this way alone can we prove our ability for self-government, and at the same time present to the world the spectacle of a free, united sovereign people, who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

Resolved, 5th, That as soon as practicable, after the adjournment of the State Legislature, we will proceed to organize this county, under the provisions of the Constitution, by the election of suitable county officers, preparatory to a hearty co-operation with the State Government.

Resolved, 6th, That our Representatives to the General Assembly be requested to use his influence to have the boundaries of this county so established as to include an area of twenty-four miles square, with the guide meridian for its Western and the fourth standard parallel for its Southern boundary.

After their adoption, the meeting adjourned.

Schools.

There is nothing that the hardy pioneer feels so keenly in the first settlement of a new country, as the want of Schools. And to supply this want should be the first care of all new settlements. Nothing can excel the importance of having good schools for the mental and moral training of the rising generation. The future greatness and prosperity of our glorious embryo State will depend in a great measure upon the encouragement given to education and the dissemination of liberal ideas.

With these views we think it time that some decided action was taken towards establishing a good common school in this place. There is at least one competent teacher (and doubtless others) in the neighborhood who could be employed, and we know that sufficient funds can be raised to employ them. The best manner to go to work to accomplish this most desirable end, would be to have a meeting of all those interested, at once to devise ways and means. We hope to have the pleasure of recording some action in the premises by our next issue.

Planting.

The season for planting has nearly passed, and we are able to collect some facts in regard to the amount of seed sown in this neighborhood. Of Corn, Potatoes and Beans the amount planted is considerable, taking into consideration the adverse circumstances under which most of the farmers labored; the extreme scarcity of seed, and tans for breaking. But a small quantity of wheat was sown this spring. It is not known certainly whether winter or spring wheat will thrive best in Kansas. Enough has been done in the way of gardening to furnish a good supply of vegetables. On the whole, we think that should the season be favorable, sufficient will be raised to relieve us from dependence on Missouri another season.

Agricultural.

This department of our paper will be under the control of Mr. JAS. H. HOLMES, whose salutary will be found under its proper heading on the fourth page. We have no hesitancy in recommending for Mr. HOLMES' articles the attention of the farmers of Kansas, as they will doubtless prove interesting and instructive. In securing the services of Mr. HOLMES we have made a valuable acquisition, in which assertion we have no doubt our farmer-readers will bear us out before the end of the year.

BYRON BALD EBLE, Esq., late of "the Jarveys," entertained our citizens with a lengthy discourse, on last evening, which reminded us forcibly of Peppercorn's Fourth of July Oration, a portion of which will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper. The felicitous manner in which the orator expressed himself, and the extreme "originality" and eloquence of his theme, electrified his audience, who made the welkin ring with their applause. Erin go anam, a pluribus bragh.

Our Romance.

The romance which we promised in our prospectus should commence with the first number, will be delayed until the third number, when its publication will be commenced, and continued regularly every week. The absence of the author renders this necessary.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that we have two stacks of Goods now on hand in Emporia. It will no longer be necessary for persons in the neighborhood to go to Lawrence or Kansas City for their goods. We recommend both areas to the people.

Free State Lyrics.

We are happy to introduce to the readers of this News the first of a series of spirited poems under the above title, which will be continued weekly in our columns. The author, ROBERT REAGAN, is a young English poet, who has made his home among us, and whose work, will become one of the brightest ornaments of the free and vigorous literature which Kansas will in the future show. He is of the people and every aspiration of the struggle for liberty going on alike in the old and new world. Fighting his own way through life, whatever he is or may become will be the fruits of his own exertions. Of this we feel assured, that wherever his path in life may be, his song will be for progress and his influence will be on the side of the Right.

Exterior the Life of Principle.

The following extract from a late address delivered by Louis Kossuth, is pregnant with interest at the present crisis, and contains truths that would be well if we always heeded:

"Great principles derive safety from extension alone. A principle that does not extend itself is doomed to either a lifeless tree. The despots of the continent perfectly understand this truth, and have succeeded but too well in carrying it out. The American slaveholders, with their slavery of color—the worst of all oligarchies—understand it, and are ready to risk life, fortune, and even the existence of the American Union, for the extension of their execrable system. Principles good or bad cannot subsist only by extension. It is, indeed, the hereditary curse of mankind, that virtue should be blind, but vice ever active and far seeing."

The Missouri Democrat has come out in a brand new dress, which has much improved its appearance. The Democrat deserves the everlasting gratitude of the Free State party of Kansas, as the only paper published in Missouri which dares to condemn the Border Ruffian outrages, and advocate the cause of Free Labor. It is a reliable Commercial and News paper, and as such we can heartily recommend it.

The Quindaro Chindomani is the title of a new Free State paper just started at Quindaro. It is well gotten up, and edited with ability. J. M. WALDEN and Mrs. NICKOLS are the editors. We think it will prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause of Freedom. Success attend it.

A good Saddler, a good Blacksmith, and a good Tinner are wanted here immediately. To such, liberal inducements will be given.

The new Hotel at this place is now open for the reception of travellers.

Mr. JOHN HAMMOND is the proprietor.

Correspondence.

Important Meeting at Lawrence.

Plenary of Governor Walker—Speeches of Henry Wilson, Governor Robinson, W. Phillips, Judge Conway, and Others.

From our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, May 27, 1857. The Unitarian Church at Lawrence was filled to overflowing on last evening by the inhabitants of the city and vicinity, to welcome to Kansas the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Mass.; Rev. John Pierpont, the Poet; Dr. Howe, of Boston, and other distinguished friends of Freedom. Mr. Wilson and the other gentlemen arrived in Lawrence on Monday morning, and on Tuesday afternoon Gov. Robt. J. Walker and suite arrived from Leavenworth. The new Governor was waited upon and requested to be present at the levee in the evening and address the people. He declined to speak, but promised to attend and make the acquaintance of the citizens. The church was filled at 8 o'clock by an audience, which, for intelligence and general appearance could hardly be equaled out of New England. A fine brass band, under the direction of Mr. Kimball, was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings by some excellent pieces of music.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. E. Kute, and Judge M. F. Conway nominated and elected Chairman.

After some introductory remarks, the Hon. Robt. J. Walker was then introduced to the audience, and was well received. He stated that it was not his intention to make a speech at this time, nor to anticipate a statement of his policy, which in a few days his inaugural would fully declare to the people. He was happy to have the pleasure of meeting so large a body of his fellow-citizens of Kansas, and trusted that he should ever deserve the welcome they had given him. He would ask for his inaugural address a fair, calm, and deliberative attention. It was not his intention to make remarks upon the deplorable state in which Kansas had been cursed, but his best endeavors should be used to restore peace and harmony. There was one great fundamental principle underlying the American system of government, and that was the right of the majority to rule. It should be his mission in Kansas to give the people—not a party, but the whole people—a full, free, fair and unqualified expression, at the ballot box, of their opinion as to what institutions should exist in their mind. It was for the people to decide not only upon the great national issues of the hour, but upon the whole form of their State government.

Gov. Henry Wilson was then introduced and received with the warmest of welcomes. He had been in Kansas for some time, and he had seen the people of Lawrence, and on the soil of Kansas. In common with the whole country, he had felt the most profound interest in the struggle taking place on these beautiful plains, and he had seen the people of Kansas with a deeper sense of the importance of this contest and a conviction that the clouds which have hovered over them are now about to pass away, and that Peace, Liberty and Humanity will crown their beauty, and make their homes for Freedom.

He came to advise, but he came to learn, and when leaving Kansas, no one can say that Henry Wilson recommended any line of policy. Your new Governor is here at an important crisis. He is doing justice to his already great fame, by doing justice to you. He has made you a pledge to-night; see to it that you hold him to it. You want peace to develop the resources of this magnificent country; but let it not be peace at the expense of justice and liberty. See to it that you stand for peace, but not for peace at the expense of justice and liberty. I give you no advice; you know your rights, and I trust you know your duties. As an American citizen, I conjure you to maintain Justice, Liberty and Truth. We hope in the North to welcome you to the sisterhood of States, not only as a Free State, but as a Free Nation, and as a Free People in Kansas, but throughout the country and the whole world. He belonged to that class of public men who had opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He, with others, had worked to remedy that act, but by the action of the people at the late election, that remedy is taken out of our hands. It rests now, people of Kansas, with you, and from the knowledge we have of your past history, the people of the North feel it is worthy of you. For trying to remedy the wrong of the Missouri Compromise, and for your devotion to Freedom in Kansas, and your influence is always at the service of that cause, which is not only here, but Humanity. After seeing these grand prairies swelling so beautifully in the sunlight, and observing the glory with which the Creator has clothed your land, I shall not only feel more keenly the importance of this section of the Union, but also have more charity for your political opponents. While gazing on these glorious plains, it is no wonder that the Southern man desires to bring with him his peculiar institutions. I trust that in the future both North and South may meet here, and with a common fraternal feeling forget all the difficulties which have embittered the past, and progress in seeking nothing but the good of their common country.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Pierpont, who remarks seemed with poetic fancy, and were full of wit and force. He spoke boldly and patriotically of the cause of Liberty, and reminded the citizens that the cause of Liberty was the cause of the whole people, and that the cause of the whole people was the cause of Liberty. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions. He urged the people to stand firmly by the cause of Liberty, and to resist the efforts of the Southern slaveholders to bring with them their peculiar institutions.

Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, gave a stirring address. He made a stirring speech, reviewing the whole course of events, and appealing to the people to hold by the rights and the principles that governed the contest of the American Revolution, whose triumph is not yet consummated.

Mr. PERRY, of N. Y. City, formerly of Tennessee, one of the Governor's suite, was then introduced, and made a good speech, full of old jokes, and full of the spirit of the old times. Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

The Chairman, Judge Conway, then made an able and forcible address, setting forth what the Free State people of Kansas understood by that much abused term, "Popular Sovereignty," and giving Gov. Walker to understand the policy which the Free State people had laid down, and the course they meant to pursue. They, in default of a legal government under the Organic Act, had framed a State Constitution, and elected officers under it. They now meant to proceed with the work of organization in all the local departments, so that when Congress was ready to admit us into the Union, we might show a living government.

Gov. Robinson was then called out, and made a plain, earnest speech, setting forth what the people of Kansas expected. He was followed by Wm. A. Phillips, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who gave a statement of the apportionment for delegates, showing how the people of Kansas were disfranchised, and calling upon the Governor, if true to his pledges, to remedy this injustice.

Aid from California for Walker. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of May 21st, has the following:

"Private advices were received here from California by the last steamer, stating that the clipper ship Ocean Bird had sailed from San Francisco for San Juan del Sur, with 200 men, well equipped, and provisioned, to aid General Walker. Considerable excitement prevailed in San Francisco, and the Californians were determined to take forcible possession of the Nicaragua route, to insure the safety of travel and the transit of its treasures. Whether Walker is 'winded' or not, they are determined that the Costa Ricans shall not hold possession of the right of way to their exclusion. I am informed that a similar movement is being made in our northern States, and that a demonstration will also be made in New York. In a short period, consequently, we may look for important developments."

It was stated by telegraph from New Orleans, a few days since, that Walker and his staff had been taken prisoners, by a U. S. Cutter, and were then on their way to that city.

EMPORIA HOUSE.

EMPORIA, KANSAS. JOHN HAMMOND, : : : Proprietor.

This House is now open for the reception of Travellers. Charges reasonable. nl-4

C. F. OAKFIELD, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Towns mapped and surveyed, corners established and general surveying done. nl-6

BURLINGTON HOUSE, BURLINGTON, (LATE COUNCIL CITY) KANSAS. GEORGE BRATTON, : : : Proprietor.

This House is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. Terms reasonable. nl-4

EMPORIA MILL! In the course of twenty or twenty-five days we shall have our

Mammoth Steam Saw Mill in Operation, at Emporia,

when we shall be ready to commence sawing lumber. Those wishing sawing done on shares or otherwise, will please take notice. All orders for lumber will be promptly filled after the erection of the mill. PARHAM & PHILIPS.

Emporia, June 6, 1857. nl-4

E. P. BANCROFT, REGISTER OF DEEDS, REAL ESTATE AND General Land Agent, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

City Lots, Shares in Towns, Claims bought and sold, Legal Papers drawn and Collections made. To PATRONS.—I have full instructions with regard to the right of pre-emption from the General Land Office, together with the rules in connection therewith. Blank Deed-books on hand at all times, which will be filled up and forwarded on short notice. [nl-4] E. P. BANCROFT.